FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE FOR UNION AND CONCERT OF ACTION

JUNIOR ORDER OF RECHABITES,
GEORGE WASHINGTON TENT,
(SEARC)
Having learned that an emittent friend of Temperance had appealed to a member of our Order to

unite in an offertite regive the cause of Temperance in the city—which had called forth a letter in reply, giving his view of the said cames, present and past—appointed the undersegned a committee to ask permission to problem the same. "This permission was readily granted, and we hereto annex it. It will be found to contain matters of deep interest to this community—matters which ought to be known to all and especially pouldered upon by the friends of Tem-perance, of good order, and of religion. Let no on be deterred by its length from reading it through.
We are also directed to publish the following reso

lutions, which baye been adopted to carry out, a far as we can the few and ested in said letter. In 1. Resolved Trate promoted to the Mayor be circulated for significants, praying him to grant no license for the retail of infoxicating liquors, without requiring the applicant of misteauty industry, without requiring the applicant of said license to post up, in two conspicuous. Theres, the coruntestes, of the six freeholders, and the recommendation of the majority of the white thousands because the square, with all names of the fresholders and housekeepers therein countersigned by the Commissioner, of Laprave-ments, for at least two weeks, to afford the inhabitants of the locality time to investigate the same,

and know who it is that recommends said tavern or 2d. Resolved, Paut we will cordially unite in hold ing public meetings, and in all suitable ways use our best exertions ited persuade our follow-citizens t abandon the use of all intoxicating fiquer as a bev

ti idas b) ADAA III) ARA ant bongg H. B. NOBLE, OATAO J. J. B. THOMPSON, Boog a Maid F. M. BRADLEY, Committe 18 En Washington, October 7, 1857

To George Sariag, Eso.

Siz: Sincoria general conversation 1 had with you a few days ago in regard to the present suite of the Temperance question in this city—and the causes which have opened to the change in public opinion on the this city—and the causes which have opened to the present suite of the Temperance question in this city—and the causes which have opened and the change in public opinion on the this light within the hast live or six years, I have been lied to reflect senously and anxiously on the subjects glad the more I have thought, the less I am satisfied with myself in the remyspection. At every step; I see more and more plainly that humble ask any I have not done any own duty and that I mush to the extent of all that I could made

that humble ask am, I have not done any own duty and that I mush on he seriout of all that I could and might have dense ask have failed to do so prevent it take my full share of the blame and the shame, of the changes which has, at least appearably come over the people of the city.

But the first questions which arises and presses upon the mind are like the change, which appears so manifest, in point of fact, really taken place? Is not the real opinion and deliberate full mere to first and deliberate full mere to first and deliberate full mere to first and decidedly afternst the habit and practice of drawling intomication biqueers as it was five yours go? And

and decidedly. The inst the habit and practice of delinking inhostacting times as it was five yourse go? And if so, why the appropriately the earlier has strickly you, as it has others, with so much concern?

I do not know that any effort of mine can aid in answering these questions, but it is time that comething was done by somebody, to fonce the diry from the criminal apathy and indifference, which now prevails, and to stay the tide of intemperance which now seweeps over it. There are amongst us hearts and minds able to do it, if they can be united and stimulated to

valls, and to stay the tide of intemperance which haw sweeps over it. There are amongst us hearts and minds able to do it, at they can be instead and stimulated to action. But how can this be done, and simulated to action. But how can this be done, and sucho will underface it. To edse, somewhat, my own mind, I have concluded to state to you, briefly, my own experience in connection with the cause; my recollection of things as they were, and as they exist now, hoping thereby to invocate other and abler men to renew their labors of love.

My first connection with the Temperance cause was in Kentucky, about the year 1822. I joined an old fashioned association, whose pickey was one of simple abstituence from distilled figuors—as a beverage-reserving the participe of using wine, cider, porter, are. Like all societies of the kind, this after lingering on a sickly existence died out; I joined other half and half societies but none of them seemed to do good. When the transmigning movement connected in Baltinger my attention was more closely and seriously drawn to the subject, and when that cause was espoused in this cay, and the goneral subject discussed with an esquence and power which had nover before heard by Those F. Marsind, Geo.

M. Briggs and deliver, I considered it my duty to light with the I had never before heard by Those, E. Marshal, Geo.

M. Briggs and olders, I considered it my dety to
join with the Chi Irreman's regitant, and there i
arst became acquainted with you, as a Temperance
man. As a cliber, and especially as a father, I felt
it a solution duty to take an open, publication do this
question, and as far as I could; give my influence and
extraple in favor of Temperance.

Som after this, I found myself associated in my
public employments with two nobless emerges hearted

man. As a citizen, and superpility as a father, if selic it a solumn duty to take an open, produces and on this, queston, and as far is a loculal sixe mynimenee and extraple in favor of Temperance.

Soon after this, I found myself associated in my public employments with two noble generous hearted man—who aftered ingulated and places of Strikeling, to which they were accountined to resert, and wits take of there. To apolif observation, these vinces were deareted or vinited-less frequently, and flip took in the account of the same of the selection of the selecti

love and serve his God and his country, according to the decates of his conscience, with no man to call him in question. This was our Bond of Union and Brotherhood. The question was for, to what political party does he belong, or what are his religious opinions, but does he driving intersecting liquid. can we say a lim from that sin? If we can we shall make hima better, a happier, and a more useful man. Adhering to this fundamental article of our faith, and animited by confidence in the truth and holisfess of our mission, we went forward in our work. Men of talent and eloquence sought our midst. We held on meetings, private and public, in the Division Rooms and in the Tents. In our public squares, and in our churches, on the streets and public highways; we held up boldly and affectionately, before our fellow citizens the blessings of Temperance, and the inducements for them to unite with us; and as faithfully we warned them against the vice of intemperance, its sufferings, wretchedness and degradation. We held our public festivals, and our lengthened processions. Oh, how did my heart bound at the sight of a thousand hardy, study men, all clad in the regality of Temperance, with emblems floating and banuers flying in full march through our streets. Truly it was an "army with banners," which to be seen was to be fell. Such was the state of things in 1852, the period to which you called my attention. The public saw it, and the proud and she lofty curled the fip and scorned; the city saw that there was honeasty, virtue and intellect there, as well as true piety and they could not look upon it aimoved. The history of the time affords abundant proof of that. Our public men felt and were moved by it; and run pulness, as well as grog shops trembled and tottered, whilst their occupants gaushed their teeth and vented their teress.

th and vented their curses. And I have the Mayor of the city, Walter Leuox, Esq., felt

s dury to call the attention of the fity Councils to e subject in his general message of August 28th 52, on the following terms: "I carnestly invite your attention to the necessif of a revision of the laws in relation to the necessity of a revision of the laws in relation to the retail of liquers. I san fully satisfied, not only from the returns of the Police fled Asylum, but from my official observation otherwise, that interpretance is the cause, almost reclassively, of all the disturbances and panaperism which afflict our community. Our laws should seek to restrain, and not foster an avid of such frightful magnitude. The charter days not regard the retail of liquers as a basiness from which a strict revenue is to be drawn, but as an est to be restrained or preliabled by the exaction of licenses, or such other man as are notherized by it. With this important principle in view, many most necessary changes can be made, and wholesome restraines added. Difficult as it is, and I may say, almost impossible, to establish by legal proofs violations of the unisting laws, the only true remedy in my opinion, so has as our powers and legislation can offect it) is, to reduce the sumber and causes of secures, with eddi-

so has as our powers and legislation con effect it) is to reduce the similar and causes of scenes, with additional restrictions upon those which may be groated. In addition to the lecticiture of the license open a second conviction in conformity with existing laws, extend to the Mayor a discretionary power to suspoud the licenses for a limited time, in cases of a liggrant violation of the law upon the first conviction; and for the sale of liquor without licenses, indice the severest penalty which the charter will allow. In advance of any general action apon this publict, I-liavite your immediate attention to the defects of the 2d Section of the Act of October 25, 1839, in relation to minors and persons of color."

sign and the sit section of the Act of November 5, 589, in relation to minors and persons of color."
This was the first official act of decided accountagement given to the cause of Pemperance by any of the athorities of the city. There were members of the Council known to sympathize with us, and some of them went so far as to join us in the public discussions of the subject before the people; but, as a body, her had taken no action on the subject. And it was well known, that great laxity prevailed in the grantup of licenses to taverns and grog shops. It was controlly understood that forms for those licenses ere signed by the Mayor, in blank, and left with the og ster, to be filled up by him and delivered to per-ns who should apply for them, with papers filled up accordance with the forms required by laws. There is still greater laxity in the enforcement of the law the suppression and restraint of b**tempe**rance by a police. The complaints against them were many

the police. The complaints against them were many and loud.

In view of the facts, the message of the Mayor was builted as the harbinger of better times, the dawning of a new era in the history of Washington—and the Tou peratec Army rallied under it. A new energy was infused throughout the ranks in this city, and in Georgetown. In the Division-rooms of the "Sons," and the "Tents" of the Rachabites—in public meetings on the streets and public squares, and in churches by night and by day, the great doctrines of Temporance were urged upon our fellow citizens, as also warnings against the vices, crimes and sufferings consequent upon intemperance. I need not reining you of the part you took in these discussions. You were absent from none of these meetings at which it was not be for you to be present, and no man said or did more in the cause than you, and few with more effects. If we had among the public speakers more changen tempuses, there was none whose scal and ferchange (orgues, there was none whose zeal and fer-veloy exceeded yours—none to whom the public neignment awarded more praise. And tway add, that or was no one upon whom the curses

were so ficreely hurled.

If yown part in these proceedings was less promist, as I have no pretensions as a public speaker—eed, up to this time my observation in regard to vice of intemperance had been restricted, very ch, to us effects on official friends and associates, nuce, to the enects on official friends and associates, and that class of society in apparently easy circumstances. It is true I had seen many fall from these incises to the gutters, and stak into degradation in the heir floods and fills—but now, my position in the former area associations made it my duty to visit he abodes of the laboring poor—those who had no regular accome to look to, or house or farm to shelter ham, but hardworking men, who carried their daily stead by their daily labor. And in these abodes, to me the weighted to their daily labor. And in these abodes, then the weighted nother and the starving shidten.

these, but hardworking men, who carned their daily brend by their daily labor. And in these abodies, from the wreighed mother and the starring children, I dearned to know and to feel the horrors of this ascursed traffic—and never can I forget to pray to God, in his microy, to put an end to it, or cease to use the best efforts of which I am capable to persuade the less efforts of which I am capable to persuade they fellow pren to abandon, and banish it forever. In addition to these measures, the Temperance men attacked it rum traffic in the public praits, and opened a direct orrespondence with the Mayor and councils of the city.

The effect of these discussions and operations were as on, visible—the public mind was wakened up, it became the subject of general conversation in all circles and quarters of the city. The rum traffic became mad and sullen. They did not ventour open any public defence of their business. They saw that such a step would be faint, and wisely and rudently kept silent. They sheltered themselves mader the plea that their business was "lawful" and therefore right—and especially, they harped, in a virtuale way, upon the words "Laborty" and freedom! The right of every max in our free country to act, drink and wear what they pleased, &c., &c.

It was Madama Roland, I think, who, doring the horrers of the French Revolution, on her way to the place of execution, whilst the populace, in the wildness of their phrensy, were shouting the words and substanting the words.

the way had and Roland, I think, who, during the horizons of the French Revolution, on her way to the place of execution, whilst the populace, in the wildness of their phrensy, were shouling the words and reserve and their phrensy, were shouling the words a lieszerve and prignously exciaimed. "O freedom! what crimes are committed in thy name!!" and thus it is and will continue to be.

In this state of public opinion, the Mayor and Goancils became seriously concerned to know what to do—the public judgment demanded that something should be done. The Temperance friends demanded "problemen." This the Commis were affaild to gram, but set themselves to work the above stringent and efficient "licenses" system. They labored long and hard, and finally in the spring of 1853 determined to repeal all existing laws authorizing the criming of licenses to there is not orbitaries, and sit shows for the cale of spiritonus liquidra, and passions as establishing a more stringent system.

Trypatatory to the passage of this now and improved system, and as a sort of introduction of them to the people of the city, the Councils passed on the isth of May, 1853, the following resolution, authorizing the crime is to vote, at the general election which was to come off on the 6th June, 1853, on the question of 'licenses' or 'no licenses' —to will. Accepted &c., That the Register of the city be, and he is hereby directed to have prepared, a sufficient number of tickets, printed with the word 'licenses' upon one see, and the ward 'no licenses' and the surface of the city of the city be for the polls, and of sacreet return of them made to the Register, showing the number cast for 'licenses,' and the number against 'licenses,' the persons entitled so to vote that the next ensuing election small be against license, then it shall be the duty of the committee, who have then it shall be the duty of the committee, who have the general continues and the number cast for 'licenses,' and the number against 'licenses,' the persons entitled so to vote th

sideration of so important a matter in every part of the city. A notice was accordingly inserted in all the papers, calling a general meeting at Temperance Hall on Monday, May 30, 1858.

In pursuance of this call a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled—and after discussion, passed with the composition—viz:

18t. *Resolved, That we rejoice in the apportunity which will be given to the voters of this city on Monday next, ander the sanction of the corporation authorities, to express their opinions and wishes on a subject involving the best interests of this community.

2d Restleed, That while we cherish the kindes d. Resolved, That while we cherish the kindest feelings personally, to those engaged in the traffic in interacting drinks, and whiles we are not disposed to indulge in the language of represent towards them, we are thoroughly convinced, that, as members of us common, community with them, asali interaction to common, community with them, asali interaction in the everything which affects the welfare of individuals, of families and the public at large, we have a right to be heard upon this, subject, and the express our unqualified disapprobation of a practice which entails upon a community, to agreety extent than anything clse, paperism, crime, and wretchedness, and their corresponding burdens.

3d. Resolved, That we will attend the polls on Manday nax, and will not only cast our individual votes in favor of "no license," but will use all our influence with our follow citizens to induce them to vote in the samp an other.

alluence with our follow citizens to induce them to ote in the same manner. 4th. Respired, that mass meetings be hald as fol-

ows, vz;
1st. On this Mousin; evening, at the south front of the Perent Office.
2d. On Tuesday evening, at the West Market

House
2d. On Wednesday evening, as Contra Market.
4th. On Thursday evening, at Engine House, Navy
Yard, and at West Market House.
5th. On Friday evening, at Island Hall.
6th. On Saturday evening, at Island Chiptol street.
5th. Resewed, That the reverend charge of the
city be said they are, honday requested to bring the
subject to the notice of the several congregations on
Subbash next, if not inconsistent with their other
congagaments.

ingagements.

6th. Resideed, That a committee be appointed to repair, and cause to be published, at address to the reters of the city, upon the question of "heense" or In pursuance of these resolutions the following

roters of the city, upon the question of "hiesnes" or "no Icense".

In pursuance of these resolutions the following committees were appointed, viz:

D. E. Roese, A. F. Cunningham, A. Rothwell, and D. Radeliffe, Esq.

General Committee: Poter Force, N. Cailan, Rev. U. Ward, Rov. C. A. Davis, S. D. Finnell, W. H. Litzlingh, Robert Rickets, M. H. Miller, George Savage, Asward Myers, A. Rothwell, Charles H. Lang, A. F. Cunningham, J. F. Ingle, J. A. Tait, W. Misgill, Dr. McKeon, Dr. Cole, Charles H. Gordon, Rev. J. Henry, P. M. Pearson, and P. B. Davis.

The foregoing proceedings were published in a the newspapers, and an able address was prepared, presenting the question clearly, abiy, and forcibly: it was signed by the above Committee, and published in hand-bill form, and also in the newspapers, and circulated alimidantly all over the city.

The public meetings were all also held as resolved myon—all of which were numerously attended; and our ablest, pirest, and most cloquent men discusses the matter as a great moral question should be discussed. They coulded upon the friends of the license system to come forward and defend their canse; but they everywhere shrank from it. No man could be found bold chough to risk his reputation and signating in the community by publicly standing up in detence of such a cause. Many of them attended the meetings, but were silent, sullen, dogged. They ground their teeth, and wented their spleen by curses on "Savage," as the silier up of the fins, &c., &f.

On the "no license" side the discussion was enthusiantically, gallantly multitained. The writer of this attended nearly all the finesings and never can longet the spirit and bearing which were displayed throughout. There was nothing of political manual evil, which was fixed upon us by lay, and was a hing; the city with paparism, crime and wire fineduces. This was the burden and aim of every speech spo

"The Commissioners of Election in the several wards of this city mate the following returns of the

ommula	201	license que	No.	Lice
1st War	d	62 164	Turker	,810
2d do		164	*********	1500
d do			Commission.	808
4th do	1.51.555	169	delikarensi	.364
5th do	Paratori	178	********	190
oth do	Promotion of		****	.292
7th do		207	1813 . reserv	205
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		4.651		1963
		A 10 TO 10 T	The same of the sa	991

Wи. McConning Register. WM. McCormer. Register.
While the above proceedings were in pregress the
City Councils were busily engaged in perfecting a
new and more stringent beense system. This was
consummated by the passage of two nots, on the 5d
of June. 1853. One entitled "An Act to License,
Tax and Regulate Taverns and Ordinastes." And
the other, entitled "An Act Regulating the Sale of
Spirituous or Interiorities Liquors."
The first act provides: The first act provides :

1st. That the person applying for such licenses shall present to the Mayor a certificate, signed by the Commissioner of Improvements, and six respectable free-holders, residing in the summer pext the Commissioner of Improvements, sind six respectable free-holders, residing in the same ownext adjacent square, or the square opposite, certifying that they have examined the premises of the applicant, and it has the required accommodations for trivellers and guesta—at least three good beg-chambers, with auttable beds and bidding, stables, &c. 2d. That the Mayor shall be fully satisfied of the first responsibility and good character of the applicant, and have before him the recommendation of engregate majority of the white branchesepers residing on the same side of the square, and the side of the square fronting immediately opposite the principal front of said premises—which recommendation shall certify that the persons signing the same are well acquainfed with the applicant, that the public convenience requires the establishment of such tavers or ordinary, and that they recommend the issuing of a license to said person or porsons."

2d. That the Commissioner of Improvements shall circledly inspect the premises before a gining the certificate, first above modioned, and shall also ascertim whether the white housekeepers recommending and healt refuse or fail thus to examine, or shall certify fusely, he shall be fined also on conviction.

4th. That said saverns or ordinaries be closed on sondars, and between 12 o clock F. M. and & A. M. of other days, and if they become disorderly, the same may be amalled first lines.

andays, and between 12 o'clock P. sandars, and between 12 o'clock P. M. and c. A. M. of other days, and if they become discretely, the sense may be annulled, fines imposed, &c., oc. 2d. The "Act regulating the sale of spiriturus or noxicating liquors," Provider, 1st, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell or barter any brandy, runn, cu, whiskey, or other apprintions liquors, mixed or mixed wine, cordar, strong beer, or oder, without obtaining a license, and inflicts a fine of 499 for long set.

out obtaining a license, and inflicts a fine of \$20 for doing \$6.

24. Authorises the Mayor to grant licenses to shops to sell or barter as above stated, on the payment of a tax for each ficense at the rate of \$50 per annuar; but before issuing such license, the Mayor shall be finity satisfied of the legal responsibility and good character of the person applying for said license; and have also before him the recommendation of white housekeepers on the square, \$60, as in the case of tayerns and ordinaries—that they are well acquainted with the applicant—that such shop is required for stabilic conventiones, and they recommend the license, &c.

3d. That said shops shall be closed on Sandays, and from 10 P. M. to 4 A. M. on other days; and

doing it. Three days after the enaciment of this is stem came the vote of the city, which declared to the Mayor, by a majority of 1972 votes, that for the future it was their will that no licenses should be granted!! Within less than five mouths from that day, every license for the sale of intexcating liquors would, by positive law, here over ann expire! And there would not remain within the limits of the city of Wouldington, a single desired of unything that could interest to the temperature cause was traininghant, and the devoted band, that had labored so long and so faithfully in it, were jubilant and joyful.

But would the Mayor and Councils have the firmness and course to stand up to what had been done, and carry out the declared will of the city? This was the question which arose and carsed the friends of temperature to look anxiously to the 1st of November 1553.

Some two months before that period arrived, I mot the Mayor on the street—I mean the lamented and honored John W. Maury, and broached the subject to him. He sould he had thought much and anxiously on the subject, but had not made up his mind, and would be glad to talk the matter over at some early day when he had more leisure. The conversation was rehewed soon after, when Mr. M. remarked that he thought it would not do so withhold the liceuses. The resolutions which had been vited on, only promised, in the event of a vice significal Hectices, that Congress should be appealed to, to amord the characteristics at antinovise the Congress in pass have prohibining the sale of intoxicating inquers, &c. He thought that te refuse, theolutely, all liceuses, would create too great a shock, and produce a revulsion that would gender things worse. He was not a jotal abstinence man, but decidedly temperate, arixious to repress drinking, suppress crine, and preserve order and tranquility. He assured me that he would do everything in his power to have the new system of liceuse ag nonestly and fauthfully carried out, and yould exert his whole power with the police to enforce its provisions, by the rigid prosecution of all violations of the laws. To these efforts of mine, said he to me, do you (meating the Temperance organization) add, with like persevering fultifulness, rue gower of Moran sussion, and I think the practice of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage may be restricted and suppressed, as much as it is possible by human efforts to do it—more than it would be by an absolute refasal of the ficenses. Such, I have no doubt, were his sincere and honest convection in the life mistalten, and that he could not execute the law as two months before that period arrived, I me

doubt, were his sincers and honest convictions.

I told him I was satisfied, he would find hims If mistaken, and that he could not execute the law as he supposed he could. In the first place, the law required that he should be satisfied that every applicant for a license possessed "legal responsibility and a coop characters." Now, if that meant anything. I thought it was that he should have such a character as would assure to travellers and sojourners that their effects would be safe in his house, that his accommodations were good, that there should be no drinking to intaxication, and no absorder on his premises; that his bar should be honestly closed during the entire Sunsing and every absorder from remises; that his bar should be honestly closed urther the entire Sunday, and every other edge from 2 F. M. to 4 A. M., and that he would, under no remissances, sell figuor to negroes or uninors, here were the qualities necessary to make up, in the eve of the haw, a good character, in a thereteeper, r shop-keeper. A man might have what is called a common parlanes, a good character (i.e.) be readily pineteal in the payment of debts, free frem the arrester rices of lying, stealing, fighting, &c., and the destinate of the main qualities of a good and safe inversalceper. Now, had be the firmness and compared to investigate this matter of good character; as I inversakceper. Now, had he the firmness and coursite so investigate this matter of good character, as I shought to aght to be investigated, or had the six "reputable fresholders," who were required to certify to has, or even the majority of the white housekeepers on both sides of the square, who were to recommend a feet of the Commissioner of Improvements who was specially required to examine and certify to the same facts? I flought, (with due deference,) he would not I believed that all these parties would find, when there came to try it, that it was a delicate matter to pass on the Characters of a fellow-citizet, and that he would ad do as their predecessors had done. If the required papers were presented in the forms prescribed by law, the license would be signed as a major of course, with little of no investigation as to how these papers were obtained, or the effect of the liter set upon the general interest, convenience and good order of the city. However this may be, I am each field that many beeness have been segmented, at that ought never to have been granted, and which wanted not have been granted, if the proper investigahat ought never to have been granted, and which led not have been granted, if the proper in vestiga-had been made. Let any citizen make the expect. Let him start at ten o'elock, the hour door to be the shops, and go over the city any night to week and see if he don't find shops and draik-plaires still open, and persons dranking; eye, and it, foo, and many times wrangling and disorderly. I doubt if there is a single one who could honestly and truly, that a single Sanday, had sed without the drinking of liquor at his bar. by homestly and truly, that a single Sunday had a sed without the drinking of liquor at his bar, in the existing licenses to the test of the law, and the Mayor did his duty, according to letter and dirt, he would be compulled to annul them. And is empirious I expressed to Mayor Maary in the aversations I had with him in the summer and fall

863. I have the same opinions now. believe we never had a better of more conscientions hay or than Mr. Maury was or one more anxious to perform hi duty. I know not what course he pursued, or what investigations he made, in granting the fleaneses, but I do know that they were all renewed; that is, I know the number in the city was not diminished, and I never heard of the refusal to grant one that was applied for. I know, too, that in every ward in the city, persons were salling liquor without license, and in positive violation of the law and this fact was known to the police magistrates of the yards, and to the police officers of the wards, as add as the auxiliary guard. These officers, in a gendel way, may be relied on to suppress a positive that or outbreak, but they cannot be relied on to suppress iliegal tippling, or to enforce the penalties of the law against it; and it is idle to expoct it of them. The law probibits them from drinking when on duty, you many of them do drink; I won't say they are drauked, but they do drink and sometimes get drauk. The keepers of these shops are kind and civil to them, and I rather think they do not always may for what they drink; they drink most commonly as incontained a fifted to be so. For these Janors, or has other reason, the police seldent disturbs a shop or tayern-keeper, unless some riot or disorder takes place that they are obliged to notice. This thing of playing the soy on shops and tayerns, they consider place that they are obliged to notice. This thing of playing the syst on shops and taverns, they consider outlons and thean. They are askinged to do it, and they throw off the business of informing against these paces, upon the citizen. Yet it is for this especial business that they are appointed. The citizen thinker chether truly or falsely, I say not, that it is a little business for him to be engaged in, and for that reason is nawlling to do it; and because this is so, the display appoints police magnistrates and constables and pays them fixed rataries for that especial business. They are the hired six is and informers of the city, and assemble they are to be unite orange, night and div. It is the risole business and duty to appear are feethful and honorable, just in proportion to the faithfulness with are obliged to notice. This thing

innest extremity of the law. They are used a sub-concrable, just in preportion to the faithfulness with shich they perform this duty; and if they fail or some shore of it, they are useless and worthless. They are the sentiness, the safe-guards of the city, and under their watchful guardianship the city ought

and under their watchful guardinaship the city ought to repose in entry.

By hw, invertis are to close their bars on similary, and from 12 P. M. to 4 A. M. every other day, and shops on Sandays, and from to P. M. to 4 A. M. every other day, and a fing of \$40 is imposed for every violation of this law. Now, what is meant by closing the bars of other places where lignors are usually sold?" for these are the words of the law. In it the absolute prohibition of the safe of interioring liquors turing thus, bours, or is it simply that the description of the rooms is which the bars are kept be still, while the moon is filled with people drinking who was an the rooms is filled with people drinking who pass in and out by side entrances, and that keep up the drinking of the floor dring the entire high? Is such a dusting of the door a compliance with the law. It has law hensely kept at any tovern or drink-shop in the city? I all you may. The "responsible pairs of good characta" may keep out of again, but the law's violated by all. If the penaltica were enforced they weald fill the city transure, and forfeit every license. And from these midnight realising, come the arsons, markers, house-turners, and crosts, which diagrace the city transure, and forfeit every license. And from these midnight realising, come the arsons, markers, house-turners, and protection against this frightful evil.

In the spring of 1854 A was found that the new license system was a failure. The good which had here hoped for from it, had not been realized. On the contrary, the liable of intemperation as well as the traffic in intaxicating liquors was staidly increasing. This was the decided opinion of a large number of the most active and prominent advocates of the Temperance cause in the city. Among that mashed recolled to one mare decided do not be the faile of the most active and prominent advocates of the Temperance cause in the city. Among that mashed recolled to one mare decided do.

question on the Mayor or any officer, who was to be voted for generally by the tire. Two conditions for these offices were affectly in the field on nominations from the two great parties of the chy, and the voters were already committed to hear, but

dates for these offices were already in the field, on nominations from the law great parties of the chylina the acter's were already committed to the continuous from the law great parties of the chylina the acter's were already committed to the continuous from the ward elections, which embraced the Councils, I was willing to go in a lit with them. This view was concurred by and by stigning to did be gree! I propared an address to the city on chart subject which was printed and circulated generally, as your may well representate. But as! apprehended! I will no take. Other questions had arisen, which the excitement became so intense, its completely to overshadow the Temperance cause. In a lifet of the wards Temperance map were elected to the down oils—is was so in the ward in which I lived. But as a general mings, the whitness of posities which swep over the pay completely overshadowed it. So great and exerting were those questions that for the time, they templetely silenced Temperance. The Divisions topias and I and swep deserted. The members went down, and their campillars went out. No sawith the librar of intemperance is as the others went out, these regards with the greater fury, and the city illustries regard with the greater fury, and the city illustrates of Temperance, was one gain heard the victories of Temperance, was one gain heard the victories of Temperance, was some again heard the victories of Temperance, was energy and in their parametric of the people, and silenge prevailed in the halls whose they were wond to meet to cheer, and comfort each other in their good works and labours of liove. From that day to this tho cause has been deads, The two parties in the city have been alternately successful, each electing a Mayer. The first served out has term, and voluntarily retired, and counties of the people, and silenge prevailed in the mild whose they were wond to meet to cheer, and counties of the present have, eas one of an action of the fremperance, ibnt and produced no faults of Temperance, is at an the Temperance questioned in the suiter into the election when he was chosen. And though there was a change of the men who constitute the police, the course of the men who constitute the police, the course of the men who constitute the police, the course of the men who constitute the police, the course of the men when the same that the them is and the braile in liquor its increased, and drunkenness has merchaed, and vice and crune have increased. The Mayor may, and his police may desire to repress all this—and they may do all that they can to accomplish it; but it will all be in vain. The fault, sin the system—it is radically wron; all the efforts that human assiduity can make, will avail nothing. Not is it possible for human wisdom to devise a face set system or for human wisdom to devise a face set, so as the repress the vice or the disorder and crune which necessarily flow from it.

And now, it view of this state of things, what shall

And now, in view of this state of things, what shall done? Shall the liquor traffic be left to ran its curse, to fill the city with vice and crime, and the mbitations of its citizens with want, degradation at nisery to Or shall it be resisted?

My own views and opinions remain uncleans and the obligations and duties resulting free is a high rest upon meas a citizen. I cannot make of must perform them, or incur the guitt st, talling to uty to Gold and my fellow man. And these respon-bilities rest upon all alike, who see the subject as w

significarest upon all alike, who see the subject as we see it.

Lendinally convinced that Alcubit, in its purests form, whether produced by distillation or fermentation, is a subtle poison, which cannot be salely into the stomach of a person in good heelsh, without allow that he habitual ose will generate an unmatural appetite for it, which will increase and grave stronger by every-drink that is taken, until the thirst for it becomes so strong that it cannot be controlled or restrained, and its vicinities in madeined and urged on and on, used the boalth of the body is destrayed, the angul sense corrupted, and reason dethroned, and in the state he sanks into a dishonored grave! Nor is this all. It is followed by loss of character and property, and by want and suffering to helpless worked and children which tagge cannot tell, or pen describe. And this every one may see, who will take the trouble to walk through the oniskirts of the to the trouble to walk through the outskirts of the try, and visit the habitations of the poor.

Mayor Languagescribed the matter truly when he

Mayor Lenox described the matter truly when he said that "he was fully satisfied nos only from the returns of the police and the asylam, but from official observation and otherwise, that intemperance is the cause almost exclusively, of all the disturbances and penperism which affiles our community. Our laws about seek to restrain and not foster an eril of such frightful imagnitude. The charter does not regard the retail of squors as a business from which a direct revenue is to be drawn, but as an evil to be restrained or prohibited by the exaction of licenses or such other means as are authorized by it." Yes it is true that the "Charter" does not leak to "ficense to retail! figurer" as a business from which revenue is to be figuors" as a business from which revenue is to be derived; but it looks at that business as an "evil to the legal power of the councils. The Mayor regats we added that the provisions of the "charter" were at wonderly, but simply permission. If the public and demanded these licenses, then the charter gave

not solution, but simply permissive. If the public good demanded these licenses, then the chirter give acthority to grant them, if not, then there was equal authority to refuse them. And after full consideration the voiers of the city declared by a rote of two to one, but the public good required that no heaves be granted.

But instead of fullowing the wishes of the people as declared in their solema vote; the councils, in we have seen, adapted a new and improved system of bleeplang. The declared object of which was to year after the number and classes of these tleeness, and shootwely to prohibit the granting of any licenses may where, unless demanded by the recommendation and approved of a majority of the white house-keepers of the square in which it was applied for.

This looks resonable and right on payor—it is in accordance with the great principle on which our institutions rest; that the will of the majority, lawfully expressed, shall govern. But in this case it is a delusion. Licenses are not publicly cauvassed for they are obtained secretly and quickly by airstagy and counting; man are appealed to privately and be-

y are obtained secret, and to privately and uping; men are appealed to privately and ught to agn the papers requesting the Mayor and the licenses; and every sait of entreaty is a grant the homes; and every sort of entrenty is used to indice them to sign it. It is wonderful to see the application, personisions and arise that are recorded to many sign it reluctantly, and I doubt not if the papers on which many because now existing could be brought to light and pupilicly canvassed, that many to the signers would be alliamed, and the fewer namer of their could stand the test of public acrustics. by: I remember one instance where the carvas as made, and, leaving out one poor woman, the outeon the square was equally divided. And the was made, and, leaving out one poor woman, the oute on the aquare was equally divided. And that more woman was a widow, whose husband flquor find aken from her and reduced her to poverty and wantered to induce hier to sight the petition, every sort of affort was made. She was first be sought with honied words, then the catenot, and then her priverty and early was appealed to, and afforts were made to able her; money was actually offered to her and reased upon her. Yet she stood firm—she had somage, to fine poverty, and deft personning the sounage to fine poverty, and deft personning the was a great some a sessorial one heart of these proceedings and cent to ber with a vote of thanks, and jendered her he and and succor which her virtuous and heroic sondiest ag well merited. I learned all the facts from are own mouth.

her own month.

It is no part of my purpose in stir up surife by making war upon the Mayor or his police. I believe both haves a enterer desire to discharge their duty is the city, and are making commendable exertions to see. Tel, in my opinion, important errors have been committed. The Mayor has blundered in granting Reason, by following the example set by his predecessors. He has forgoneous or everacesed, as they did, the important fact that he traffic in intoxicating diquars is not as business flocked to by the charter is a source of revenue, but as a business fit is the charter in a prohibited by the exaction of heavy license foca, and all other means within the lawful power of the Corporation. Its existence is laked wouse ness and all other means within the lawfar sower of the Corporation. Its existence a Locked pen as the cause of passegism, discreter, and other not therefore, not to be encouraged. The charges one authorise the Mayor to grant fleeness to inverse changes and shows The wall of the properties of

point of importance that are as nothing its confermion with this business of granting lienages for the retail of intoxicasing liquors. The one has reference to the adorning and abandifying of the less, in which all take it fust price ; the other involves the health, the merals and the public order and transmitty of the margine, and was routhe city, where is Mayor and Councils give their main atten ion to the former to the neglect of the latter.

They it Mayor and his predecessors have failed to keep in view the important principle that licenses to self liquors were designed by law to restrict the traffic las at evil, and not to encourage it as a business or sources of the manual continues.

To illustrate my meaning, less as see what has been added on a single square. Take 7th street, from Pennsylvania average to the canal bridge; on the east side of the street we have ten tenements or places of business, consisting of one wholesale grocery, where i quors are sold by wholesale; and tavern and live shops, where it is sold by retail, and three devoted to other, business purposes. Out of ten tenements, seven of them are licensed to soll liquors, and aix of these by retail.

Take the west of the street, from the averne to the

to other business purposes. Out of ten tenements, seven of them are licensed to sell liquors, and six of them for retail.

Take the west of 9th street, from the avenue to the canal, and we have a similar state of things. Out of the tenements, are beensed liquor abops, and lone only devoted to other business. Now, is it possible that the public concentrate requires this number of liquor shops, in this small space? If not, how came the licenses to be granted? Who constitute the six freeholders, and the Commissioner of Improvements who certified for the tworms? and whe the majority of white housekeepers who recommended them all? It is manifest that there must have been a combination of liquor sellers to recommend and criffy for each other. And did these certificates and recommendations, thus obtained by strategy and combination, compel the Mayor to grant the licenses, whether he appsidered it right to do so or not? Has he is judgment or discretion in the matter? that he is judgment or discretion in the matter? That he the true intent and meaning of the law, then, indeed, is the Mayor reduced to a cypher; and the restrictions of the liw a face.

Fig. If may be said that these two streets constitute the east and west fronts of the Centre Market, and these liquor shops are a necessary convenience to the market people, if not to the residents on the squares. But the law, to prevent all disorder and riot, declares expressly that no intoxicating liquors shall be sold by the limit he market-house during market hours. And may this wise and prudent purpose of the law be oracled and defeated, by surrounding the market-house with these shaps, where drawing mity go on without limit or restraint? And may the Mayor be compelled to this by these combinations whether his judgment a proves.

house with these shops, where drawing mry go on without limit or restraint? And may the Mayor be compelled to this by these combinations whether his judgment a proves of a real?

But the truth is plain and clear. Nothing can reflect the around it plain and clear. Nothing can reflect the around it is plain and clear. Nothing can reflect the around it has sensitives for humself, and framing his grain wish as view 1944, would of the whole silg. The only restriction upon him is that he cannot act main these certificates and recommendations are presented to him; but when so presented, he may not, a list on escentiative and executive officer, permit a locality to plant upon it an establishment which challt peopard the health, good order and morals of the whole city, however much it may be for the interest of that locality.

But if the duties and responsibilities of the Mayor are great in these matters, those of the citizen are not less so; and long and deep should be ponder over the matter before he signs his name to a recommendation to the Mayor to issue one of these licenses published, with the names of the free bidders who recommended them. I made an analysis of these mains, and whe amazed to find among them two of our most respectable citizens—church members in high standing who had recommended, one of them each of these establishments, and the other eight. There were others who recommended five and six. Now, this is an abuse which is highly culpable and ongirt not to be permitted. The law never intended that any citizen should recommend more than one; mill less did it intend that those engaged in the traffic should combine and certify for each other. They are not disinterested or impartial judges as to how far these establishments are necessary for the public convenience, and their recommendations are entitled to no weight. They are influenced mainly, if not exclusively, by the prolits they hope to realise. Let the arisen, remember that the act of recommending these heads, and over the site of the decides, makes

for all the crimes, desorder and degradation which aflow from them.

In addition to the licensed liquor shops, sown broad-cast all over the city, we have perhaps an equal number, in every locality, which sell the accursed thing withing defined because, in open defiance of law. This is a represent to the city, and a stigma upon its police, whose imperative daty it is to put a stop to it.

I have thus attempted to sketch this liquor traffic on the city who is a represent to the city, and a stigma upon its police, whose imperative daty it is to put a stop to it.

streem, adopted by them in 1853. If they have done sheir duty, it is as perfect as they can make it; and we see it in all its glovy! And what is it? The law and the liceuse describe it as an authority to sell or bester "spiratons or intaxicating liquors," (i. c.)
"the onely, runs, gin, whinkey or other spirituous liquors,
in ged or unmixed, wine, cordinal, strong beer or cider."
Thisse are the articles which these taverns and shops are permitted to sell for the public good and convenience. True, our ablest chemists have analyzed all these articles and pronounced them, in their purest stete, subtle poisons. Still they are deemed necessary to the public good, and the law authorises them to be sold. But, do they (the faverns and shops) do it? Or, do they substitute for them adulterated drogs, mixed up and compounded so as to bear a resophiance, in color and taste, to the genuine articles, but so it trues more poisonous and destructive to health! It is believed they do. I have mysell heard a man empaged on the truffle say that not a drop of pure brandy or wine could be obtained in the city; that there champagne wine was annually sold in New York than was made in the world; and that all the liquors sold and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and and the world; and that all the liquors sold and drank at our taverus and shops, were adulterated and and the world; and the star and t

of our young men. And this is the true cause of the riots which have disgraced the city, and proved so districtive to human life.

Now, is there no remedy for all this? We a vest and of Heath, and if impure articles of food or drink are offered for sale, or anything let imental to the health of the people, the law commands them to issue their proclamation prohibiting it, and commanding the point to seize and destroy it. May not they do something to correct an evil so monstrais? Thave thus hastily and imperfectly given you my remembrance of things past, and my view of things as they now exist. The first of November approaches, when all the idea sees which uphold this system of integrity will us pire, not the housekeeper and their celoidary will be called upon, all over the city, to recommend the Mayor to renew and perpetuale it. I am firmly convinced that the mass of the people of Washington, notwithstanding appearances to the contrary, lare the same opinious on the subject that they had in 1832, and if they could be united and brought to the poils they would so declare. Now is the time, therefore, if we must have the evil amongst us, for the citizens and the Mayor, and all who have to act in the matter, to review the whole subject; to look the system and the Mayor, and all who have to act in the matter, for review the whole subject; to look the system and the consequences which flow from it full in the face, and enforce the law sternly and rigidly, no tactording to its mere letter, but in its true spin tand meaning with an eye single to the good of the whole city. Our you and I, and such as think as weeds, downything to encourage the Mayor and our fellow-citi energy will revere the law sternly and rigidly, no tactording to its mere letter, but in its true spin tand uneauter, for review the whole subject of the most in the subject of the most in the subject of the subject of the subject of frankness and candor and express to them our hones and conscientious opinious, and they will revere to sell an impure extice